

Curriculum Intent

Subject: Religious Education

End points for Early Years	End points for KS1	End points for KS2
By the end of Early Years, children should be able	By the end of KS1, children should know some of	By the end of KS2, children should be able to
to recognise certain important events with their	the core beliefs and practices of the major world	discuss how the key beliefs studied influence the
friends or family (e.g. a religious celebration or a birthday).	faiths.	attitudes and values of wider society.
birtiday).	- Autumn 1 - Creation Story (links to	- Year 3, Autumn 1 - Sharing and
- Autumn 2 - Christmas	Judaism)	community (Sikhism)
	- Summer 1 - Sabbath	
By the end of Early Years, children should know	By the end of KS1, children should make	By the end of KS2, children should be able to
some of the similarities and differences between	comparisons to what they have learned to their	discuss religious topics with tolerance of other
them and others in regards to traditions, practices,	own lives and experiences.	viewpoints, understanding the importance of
and celebrations.		dialogue between the range of opinions.
- Spring 1 - How do people celebrate?	- Summer 1 - (see planning policy)	
(Hinduism)		- Year 4 - Do Christians need to go to Church
		to show that they are good Christians?
		- Year 6 - Beliefs and values
By the end of Early Years, children should	By the end of KS1, children should be able to share	By the end of KS2, children should be able to make
remember and be able to discuss important	their own beliefs and feel safe doing so.	use of a wide variety of mediums to demonstrate
events and experiences in their own lives.		their learning (e.g., art, drama, music, play).
	- Autumn 1 - Creation story	
- Summer 2 - Special Places	- see planning policy.	- Year 3, Spring 1 - Langar (freeze frames)
- see planning policy.		- Year 4, Spring 2 - hat parade
		- Year 6, Autumn 2 - christmas songs

- Summer 1 - (Story time)	Summer 2 Judaism Bosh Ha
By the end of Early Years, children should begin to reflect on their own feelings and experiences.	By the end of KS1, children ask and response questions about what individuals and fair communities do, and why

pond to aith

> Summer 2- Judaism - Rosh Hashanah and **Yom Kippur**

By the end of KS2, children should be able to identify the core ideas of the major world faiths.

- Year 6, Autumn 1 - Beliefs and practise (Islam)

Progression Table

Year groups	What each year group covers	National curriculum statements (relevant to all year groups).	Links between year group content
Early Years	 Special people (Judaism/Christianity) Christmas (Christianity) Easter (Christianity) Story time(Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism) Special places (Christianity, Islam, Judaism 	 Theme days or assemblies A wide ranging study of religion and belief across the key stages as a whole. 	 6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups. The Easter and Christmas stories are covered throughout Early Years - Year 6. These are further developed each year.
		 Opportunities and examples to support the cross-curricular dimensions of the curriculum. Personal, social and emotional development. 	 In Early Years we look at special places (places of worship) which link to Year 4's topic Prayer and Worship. In this unit, pupils identify what they deem to be a special place (school, bedroom) to help them better understand this
	 Opportunities for pupils to develop positive attitudes and values and to 	sentiment for Christians in regards to the Church.	

Year 1	 Creation Story (Christianity) Christmas Story (Christianity) Jesus as a Friend(Christianity) Easter - Palm Sunday (Christianity) Shabbat (Judaism) 	reflect and relate their learning in RE to their own experience. Raising issues of immediate and future relevance to pupils' economic well-being, for example sustaining the planet.	 6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups. Food - in Year 1 students learn about the symbolism of the Challah in Judaism which links to Year 2 as here we discuss the symbolism of hot cross buns in Christinaity.
Year 2	 What did Jesus teach? (Christianity) Christmas - Jesus as a gift from GodPassover (Judaism) Easter - Resurrection (Christianity) Does going to the mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging? (Islam) Rites of Passage and Good Works (Judaism) 	 The opportunity to learn that there are those who do not hold religious beliefs and have their own philosophical perspectives, should facilitate developing social skills and empathy for others. Shared values and cohesion. Pupils with strong commitments to share their experience in a safe context and see that their religion or belief is valued and respected 	 6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups. We look at the 10 commandments from the Jewish perception which links to Year 5 as here we look at the 10 commandments from the Christian perspective. Links could also be made with the 5 Pillars of Islam which are studied in Year 6 as these are practices, much like the commandments, which Muslims must abide by on a daily basis.
Year 3	 Diwali (Hinduism) Christmas (Christianity) Easter (Christianity) 		 6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups.

	 Hindu Beliefs (Hinduism) Pilgrimage to the River Ganges (Hinduism) 	 Look at Hindu place of worship, the Mandir, which links to Early Years 'Special Places' and Year 4, 'Places and Worship'. It also has links to Year 2 as we look at the Mosque. Celebrations - Year 3 we study Diwali which links to Year 2 as they learn about Holi. This also links to Year 4 'Prayer and Worship' as children learn about the celebration of Christening and Holy Communion.
Year 4	 Life of Buddha (Buddhism) Christmas (Christianity) Passover (Judaism) Easter (Christianity) Prayer and Worship (Christianity) Belief into Practice (Buddhism) 	6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups. In year 4 children are introduced to the Buddhist belief of dharma/karma. Links are made in Year 5's 'Hindu Prayer and Worship' unit as these terms are discussed again but from the Hindu perspective (similarities and differences).

Year 5	 Prayer and Worship (Hinduism) Christmas (Christianity) Beliefs and Moral Values (Sikhism) Easter (Christianity) Beliefs and Moral Values (Hinduism) Beliefs and Practices (Christianity) 	 6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups. In year 5 we learn about the 5 K's (Khalsa) which links with Year 6 as children learn about the 5 Pillars of Islam - both are a way of life that these religons live by.
Year 6	 Beliefs and Practices (Islam) Christmas (Christianity) Beliefs and Moral Values (Islam) Easter (Christianity) Beliefs and Meaning Humanism 	 6 MAJOR WORLD FAITHS - linked to all year groups. We cover the term Ummah in Year 6 when looking at 'Beliefs and Moral Values in Islam' which links to the Year 4 topic of 'Sharing and Community in Sikhism' through the idea of langar/Gudwara.